

GERMAN ARTILLERY CAUSE GREAT LOSS AMONG BRITISH

BRITISH EXCEL EVEN CHARGE OF LIGHT BRIGADE

Ninth Lancers Rode "Into
the Jaws of Death, Into
the Mouth of Hell."

MANY LOST IN EFFORT
TO WRECK GERMAN GUNS

Kitchener's Army Behaving
With Great Courage—
Laugh at Danger.

By J. M. JEFFRIES,
Special Correspondent to The Sun and the
London Daily Mail.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

From a point behind the British
troops, August 30 (Sunday evening).
I am not allowed to mention the place
from which I am writing, but I have
come in contact with the British troops.
Thousands of them have just passed me,
all from the front. There was one con-
tingent of wounded among them.

The faces of the men are all red with
the sun, their tunics are open at the
throats, they are covered with thick
dust, and for all the losses they recently
have sustained they take the war
lightly, looking around them with a
good natured laugh and waving a greet-
ing to the townspeople, who look upon
them as saviors and friends.

There is difficulty in getting a con-
nected account of the operations from
the soldiers, and if one could do so it
would be injudicious to publish it. But
the campaign so far appears to have
been a series of stubborn, disciplined,
tactical retreats tempered with some
offensive feats of extraordinary gal-
lantry.

One of these was it was recounted to
me to-day deserves to be put beside the
most notable feats of the British army.
The Ninth Lancers seem to have re-
peated under almost the identical con-
ditions the famous charge of the Light
Brigade at Balaklava.

Since the beginning of the fighting
the German artillery has been the bane
of our troops during the action at ———,
which is close to the Belgian frontier.
Terrible havoc had been caused in our
ranks by great shells from a battery of
eleven guns inside a wood. By the
disposal of large quantities of forage
the guns had the appearance of small
haystacks or something of the kind.
Their first fire caused a terrible loss to
our men, who approached unsuspect-
ingly.

Like Charge at Balaklava.

The same guns continued their fire
for several hours, with continuous
effect, and it seemed impossible to
silence their fire, when the Ninth
Lancers made their heroic attempt.

They rode straight at the guns,
debouching into the open and charging
under a hail of melinite or lyddite from
other German guns.

I have not been able to get an ac-
curate estimate of the distance they
rode, but they reached the guns—heavy
guns almost approximating siege guns
in size—cut down all the gunners and
put the guns out of action. Then, like
their prototypes at Balaklava, they rode
back and on their return fell in greater
numbers still. All estimates of the loss
must be received with caution, as sol-
diers become detached and rejoin their
regiments later. I have met several
lost regiments myself to-day.

The whole forces here are speaking
of this charge.

Another gallant deed was that of
Capt. P. O. Grenfell of the Ninth Lancers.
He was hit in both legs and had two
fingers shot off at the same time.
Almost as he received these wounds a
couple of guns posted near by were
deprived of their servers, all of whom
have one were struck by the bursting of
shrapnel. The horses for the guns had
been placed under cover.

"We'll get the guns back," cried Gren-
fell, and at that, with a number of his
men, in spite of his wounds, he did
manage to harness the guns up and set
them away. He then was taken to a
hospital.

There was a great feat of arms too
at Solesmes, east of Cambrai, on Wednes-
day last. A number of English regi-
ments, but it is difficult to confirm
which with absolute accuracy, held an
exposed position. They were expect-
ing support all day, but the support
was delayed. The enemy crept around
them and the British, to avoid being
encircled, charged the gradually en-
closing German ring with the bayonet.

The men went at it yelling and shout-
ing and got through where there was
a gap. There was no more than 800
yards between the enveloping German
forces. On the gap the German artillery
was trained with its unflinching
regularity and the loss of all these regi-
ments was great. It is generally
acknowledged that our troops have
suffered very severely indeed and that
they have behaved with great courage.

Road War Was Child's Play.

Men who took part in the South Afri-
can campaign say that the hottest
fighting there was child's play compared
with the troops have undergone in Bel-
gium and France.

The German trenches are lined with
machine guns. The infantry behind
cause no perturbation. Their firing is
valueless and their ranks are too packed
for them to use their rifles properly.

But their machine guns pour out an in-
cessant sheet of lead and defend the
trenches only too well. We need more
such guns and more guns of a type to
cope with the German aeroplanes, which
hover above the exact positions of our
troops and mark the range for the Ger-
man artillery.

The drivers of these Taube machines
are very daring and will fly following
the whole length of our trenches. Our
howitzers have brought down some.
Our men brought one down the other
day with rifle fire, but there seem to be
many more.

The one complaint of our men here is
that they cannot get hand to hand with
the Germans. Their shell fire prevents
this. Most of the wounded are suffer-
ing from shell wounds. Bullet wounds
are much less common.

Our artillery has been well served and
has caused great damage to the Ger-
mans. As far as can be learned we
have lost only four guns and have
taken twenty-six, but these figures are
not official.

Our transport column taking rations
to the men was cut out by the Germans
and the men had to do marches of
thirty-six and twenty miles on suc-
cessive days on two biscuits per man, but,
as one of them said, "We reformed our-
selves by taking a German supply
column next day."

The Scots Greys.

The Scots regiments, including the
famous Greys, have been heavily en-
gaged.

There was the splendid personal
action of the Major who, in a rapid re-
tirement while the hostile cavalry was
threatening and the battery horses had
been disabled, pushed the battery into
position with his own hands, aided by
officers and men along the road, to a
point of vantage. The fire of the bat-
tery from this point was able to counter-
act the enemy's offensive.

About this small town this evening
the behavior of all these men of ours is
admirable and tranquil. There is no flurry
of excitement. The present operation
might be only maneuvers. They keep
their anger for the field of battle.

Not so with the Germans. Some of
the British who were captured were
stripped and bound to the wheels of the
German guns so they could not escape,
but with the complicity of a brave
squad they did escape and brought
back the story.

We are so near the enemy here that
we can hear the guns to-night. The
British troops are facing the enemy on
a new line. The utmost good relations
exist between the British and the
French. Frenchmen with whom I have
been talking are full of praise of the
British behavior under fire.

EXPECT TURKEY TO DECLARE WAR TO-DAY

Ambassador at Washington
Says He May Have Im-
portant News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Information re-
ceived by the State Department from
Turkey to-day added to the apprehension
which this Government already has in re-
gard to the course of the Ottoman Empire.
There was no suggestion in the State De-
partment's dispatch that Turkey has de-
clared war, but the information received
from Ambassador Morgenthau was dis-
quieting.

The Turkish Ambassador intimated to-
night that he might have an important
announcement to make to-morrow morn-
ing, and it is believed this will relate
to a war declaration. He said earlier in
the day that he had not been able to get
into communication with his Government
by cable for more than three days.

A conference between the Turkish Am-
bassador and Count von Bernstorff, the
German Ambassador, this morning, was
regarded as significant. Both declared
after the meeting that so far as they
were concerned they had no definite in-
formation that Turkey had declared war.
But they were certain, both declared, that
the present mobilization was not directed
against Greece, and to-day they intimated
that a declaration of war by Turkey on
Russia, at any moment would be no sur-
prise. They were certain, both declared,
that such a declaration had been made
the news would already have been re-
ceived.

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Capt. P. O. Grenfell of the Ninth Lancers.
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"ON TO PARIS" IN 1914 LIKE "ON TO RICHMOND" IN 1864

But Germans Cannot Afford to Sacrifice Half an
Army as Grant Could and Still Maintain
Their Numerical Superiority.

From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.
For Americans to whom the recent days
of desperate fighting in northern France
must seem confusing and inexplicable
there is an admirable parallel to be found
in a civil war campaign. The "on to
Paris" movement in 1914 is being executed
with almost precisely the same strategy,
spirit and determination which charac-
terized the advance on Richmond of Grant
in 1864.

When on May 4 in the earlier year
Gen. Grant stepped over the Rapidan
into the Wilderness, with approximately
twice the force of Lee, his controlling
purpose was to use his superiority in num-
bers in such a manner as to defeat the
enemy by frontal attack and at the same
time by moving his own left flank get
round Lee's right, cut him off from Rich-
mond and if possible envelop him.

Reputed in his frontal attack at the
Wilderness he moved by the left flank to
Spotsylvania, only to find Lee there in
new intrenchments, from which after de-
perate fighting he was driven back. A
second drive to the left brought him to
the South Anna, only to find new in-
trenchments. Finally, at Cold Harbor
on June 3, his last attempt at the left
flank failed.

Today Germany has no such advan-
tage over France and England. More
soldiers she has than France and Eng-
land combined, but she now has to send
her army in excess of France and Eng-
land. Again, as Russian mobilization becomes
more and more effective she will have
to turn all her reserves, possibly even
some of her army in France, toward the
east. For France and for England, on
the contrary, the whole reserve and sec-
ond line can be used against the armies
before Paris.

Indeed, there is now in many quarters
to be detected the belief that when the
German advance has worn itself out by
its great exertion and its first line troops
are exhausted and utterly battered the
Allies, even now equal in numbers, will
take the field and deliver a
fatal counterstroke.

Against the English in their new po-
sition was hurled another terrible frontal
attack, the severity of which is described
in the British official report. The attack
failed, but again a move to the left flank
compelled retirement, this time on the
Peronne-St. Quentin front, while the
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TELLS OF PLAN TO GERMANIZE TRADE WORLD

Sir Edward Goschen in New
White Paper Relates
Secret.

ORGANIZATION AIMED
AT AMERICAN STATES

Big German Business Men
Were to Spend Great
Sums Annually.

By Central News of London.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A White Paper
issued to-night contains a despatch from
Sir Edward Goschen, formerly British
Ambassador at Berlin, dated at the Ger-
man capital on February 27 last.

The despatch transmits a report on
the establishment under Government
control of a powerful secret association
for the purpose of influencing the for-
eign press in the interest of German
export trade and the spread of German
influence generally.

The report refers to a variety of
schemes which were organized with the
object of improving German trade
abroad. Sir Edward Goschen says:

"A short time ago a meeting of which
the secret was well kept was convened
at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The
meeting was originated by Dr. Ham-
mann, the notorious head of the press
bureau of the German Foreign Office.

The Foreign Secretary himself was
present and the meeting was attended
by members of the leading industrial
concerns of this country, such as the
North German Lloyd and Hamburg-
American steamship companies, the
Deutsche Bank, the Disconto Gesell-
schaft, the Allgemeine Electricitaets-
Gesellschaft, the Siemens & Halske
and Schuckert works and the Krupp and
Clausen works.

To Further German Prestige.
"This meeting formed a private com-
pany for the purpose of furthering Ger-
man industrial prestige abroad, which
is a conveniently vague purpose. The
company will be financed by private
subscriptions. The Government will
first grant a sum which was suggested
as the necessary reserve.

"The private subscriptions amounted
to \$25,000, but the delegates present at
the first meeting were so enthusiastic
that definite promises of annual sub-
scriptions of \$125,000 were made and
the company promised to add \$25,000
per annum.

"The company has entered into an
agreement with the Agence Havas by
which the latter will in future only pub-
lish news concerning Germany if it is
supplied through Wolff's Telegraphic
Bureau. The latter will receive its Ger-
man news exclusively from the new
company.

"The company intends to make a sim-
ilar arrangement with Reuters's Tele-
graphic Bureau for those foreign coun-
tries in which Reuters controls tele-
graphic communications. If Reuters de-
clines, the Deutsche Kabelgesellschaft,
a smaller German news agency which is
supplying telegrams from certain coun-
tries, such as Mexico, working in agree-
ment with Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau,
is to be financed by the new company,
which is to run a service in competition
with Reuters's.

"All concerns represented at the meet-
ing furthermore agreed to pay into a
pool for the new company the very
vast sums which they had been accus-
tomed to spend abroad for advertise-
ments in foreign papers. The total
of this item alone is believed to be not
less than \$125,000 per annum, so the
annual sum which will be available for
the purpose of the new company will
reach a total of \$250,000 to \$375,000.

"The company will in future issue
advertisements of members only to
those foreign papers which publish Ger-
man information concerning Germany
and all things German. This informa-
tion they are to receive 'scot free' or at
a nominal sum.

"The countries in which the system is
to be immediately inaugurated are
chiefly American States."

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PRINCESS MUST LEAVE VIENNA.

Louise of Belgium Ordered to Go
Within Twenty-four Hours.

By THE SUN and the London "Daily
News" War Service.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Copenhagen cor-
respondent of the Daily News and Leader
says that Princess Louise of Belgium has
been ordered to leave Vienna within
twenty-four hours.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, he
says, has resigned his commission as
Colonel-in-Chief of the Duke of Albany's
Scotch Highlanders (Kuss-shire guns),
saying that it is not suitable for a Ger-
man Duke to be Colonel of a regiment
which "has shamelessly fallen upon Ger-
many."

Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg
and Gotha and Duke of Albany, is a
grandson of the late Queen Victoria and a
cousin of King George.

The Princess Louise of Belgium is the
eldest daughter of the late King Leopold
of Belgium and a cousin of King Albert.
She was married in 1875 to Prince Philip
of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The marriage
was dissolved in 1906 and the Princess
renounced her title in the Saxe-Coburg
and Gotha family.

German Bank Issues Small Notes.

BERLIN (via London), Sept. 3.—The
Imperial German Bank has begun the
issue of one mark (25 cents) and two mark
banknotes and has increased the output of
silver coin to meet the demand for small
change.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

NEW YORK CITY—New York.

NEW YORK'S
PRIVATE
SCHOOLS

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, 229
W. 42nd St., N. Y. Cor. 8th St. Prep.
preparation, twenty-third year begins Octo-
ber 1st, work prepared at school.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 18 W. 43rd St.
Day Dept. of New York Preparatory School.
Thorough work, limited class size.
35th year begins Sept. 21st.

CUTLER SCHOOL,
No. 40-51 East 61st St.
From Kindergarten to College.
Outdoor Sport.

MR. CARPENTER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
200-212 West End Ave., Tel. Col. 4300.
14th Year Opens Oct. 5, 1914.
Outdoor exercise 1:30 to 4:30 winter.

RIVERDALE COUNTRY SCHOOL,
241-243 W. 77th St.
Elementary and college preparatory. Day
and boarding. Frank S. Hackett, Headmaster.

BURROUGHS SCHOOL,
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Phone 214 M. Grades 1 to 12.
A New York City School.

THE GROFF SCHOOL, 250 West 75th St.
Preparatory for Individual Attention.
Two years' work in one. Prepares
for college. Summer session, June 7-14, 1914.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
241-243 W. 77th St.
A College Prepar